



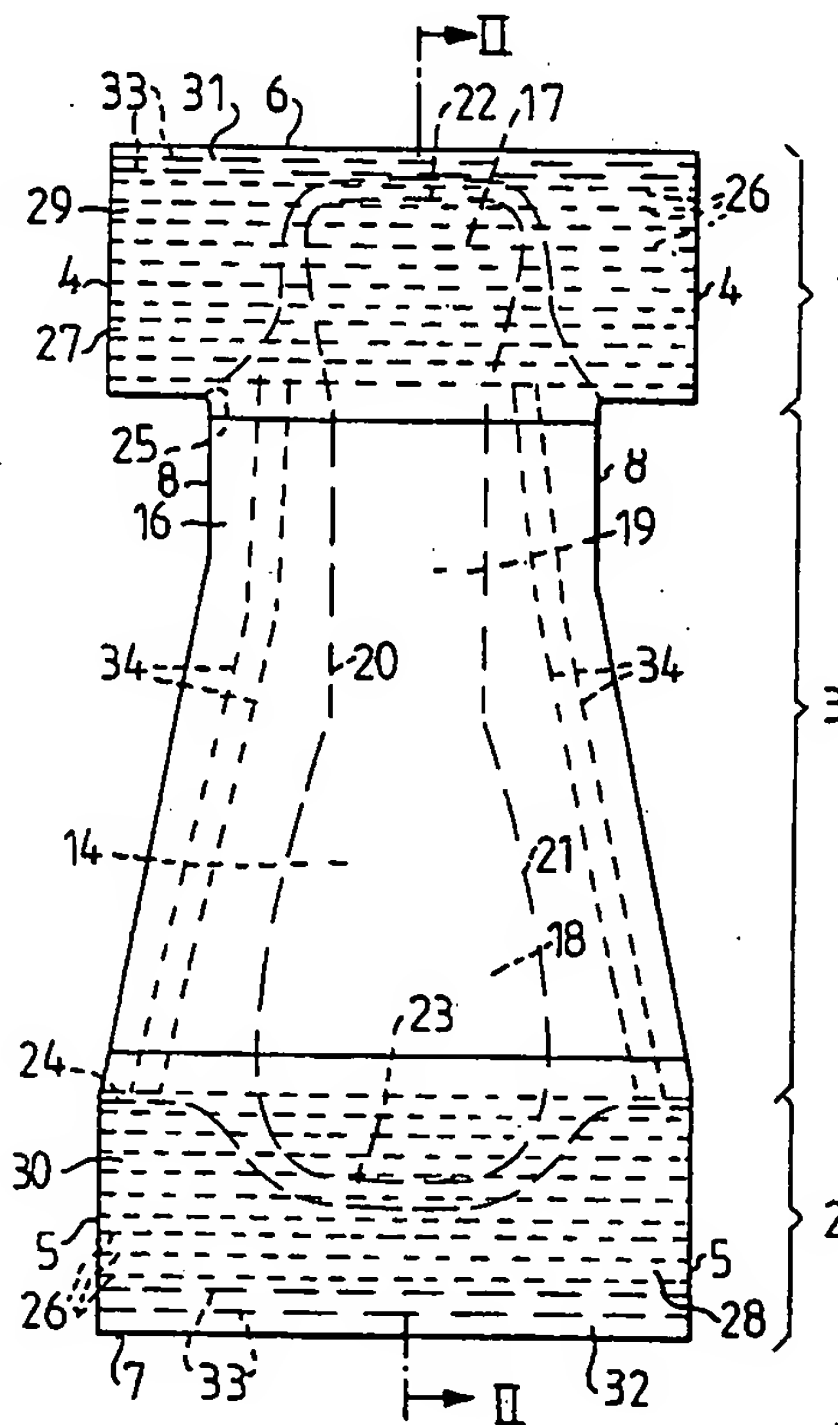
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : A61F 13/15	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/17648 (43) International Publication Date: 16 September 1993 (16.09.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE93/00176 (22) International Filing Date: 1 March 1993 (01.03.93) (30) Priority data: 9200663-4 4 March 1992 (04.03.92) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MÖLN- LYCKE AB [SE/SE]; S-405 03 Göteborg (SE). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : WIDLUND, Urban [SE/SE]; Pärönvägen 5, S-435 43 Mölnlycke (SE). HED- LUND, Gunilla [SE/SE]; Musselvägen 5A, S-459 33 Ljungskile (SE). KLING, Robert [SE/SE]; Vävaregatan 13, S-511 63 Skene (SE).		(74) Agents: LAGMAN, Sven et al.; H. Albihns Patentbyrå AB, Box 3137, S-103 62 Stockholm (SE). (81) Designated States: AU, CA, CZ, HU, NZ, PL, SK, US, Eu- ropean patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published With international search report.

(54) Title: ABSORBENT PANTS-TYPE DIAPER

(57) Abstract

The present invention relates to a disposable, absorbent pants-type diaper which includes a front-part (1), a back-part (2), a crotch-part (3) between the front and back parts (1, 2), at least two side-closure parts (12, 13) which mutually join parts of the side-edges (4, 5) of respective front and back parts, so that the pants will present a waist opening (9) and two leg openings (10, 11), wherein the diaper pants further include an elongated absorbent pad (14) having a front and a rear end-part (17, 18) and an intermediate centre-part (19), an inner casing layer (15) placed on that side of the absorbent pad (14) which is intended to face the wearer in use, and an outer casing layer (16) which is placed on the other side of the absorbent pad. The invention is characterized in that at least one of the respective front and back parts (1, 2) has at least one elastically stretchable regions (29, 30); in that the crotch-part (3) is essentially non-stretchable in relation to the stretchable region (29, 30); in that at least one of respective end-parts (17, 18) of the absorbent pad (14) is disposed within one of the elastically stretchable regions (29, 30), while the centre-part (19) of the absorbent pad is disposed within the relatively non-stretchable crotch-part (3) of the pants, whereby those forces that are exerted by the elastically stretchable region (29, 30) on the end-part or end-parts (17, 18) of the absorbent pad will function to hold the absorbent pad (14) in sealing abutment with the wearer when the diaper is worn.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	FR	France	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GB	United Kingdom	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SK	Slovak Republic
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroun	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
DK	Denmark	MI	Mali	US	United States of America
ES	Spain	MN	Mongolia	VN	Viet Nam
FI	Finland				

Absorbent Pants-Type Diaper

The present invention relates to an absorbent pants-type diaper of the kind which is intended for one-time use only and which comprises a front-part, a back-part, a crotch-part that extends between said front and back parts, at least two side-closure parts which mutually join parts of the side-edges of the front and back parts such that the diaper will include a waist opening and two leg openings, said diaper further comprising an elongated absorbent pad having a front and a rear end-part and a centre-part located therebetween, an inner casing layer placed on that side of the pad which is intended to face towards the wearer in use and an outer casing layer, or backing sheet, placed on the other side of the absorbent pad.

In the case of diaper-wearing children who are in a transition period in which they learn to control the discharge of urine and are weaned-off the use of conventional diapers and trained to perform their bodily evacuative functions on the toilet, there is a need for an absorbent article which while absorbing body fluids will, at the same time, resemble a pair of conventional underpants. Absorbent pants-type diapers which are intended to be worn during such weaning or training periods are often referred to as training pants. One significant difference between an absorbent pants-type diaper and a conventional diaper is the manner in which they are intended to be worn in daily use. Absorbent pants-type diapers shall be capable of being taken-off and put-on repeatedly in the same manner as a pair of conventional underpants, until the wearer urinates in the pants-type diaper, wherewith the urine is absorbed by the pants, in precisely the same manner as a diaper, so that the pants-type diaper will continue to function

as underpants in a user-safe fashion, until there is time and the opportunity to replace the soiled pants-type diaper with a fresh diaper. The soiled diaper can then be thrown away. The pants-type diaper will preferably be designed to give the wearer a decisive feeling that he/she is wearing a garment which is different to the diapers earlier used, and so that the wearer is able to remove the diaper easily, for instance when going to the toilet. In this latter respect, it is important, among other things, to give the pants-type diaper the form of a pair of pants, i.e. an article which has a waist opening and two leg openings, and not the form of a diaper that has fastener tabs or the like for joining the back-part of the diaper to the front-part thereof when putting-on the diaper. This latter procedure is highly complicated and extremely difficult for a child, or even an adult person, to achieve by himself/herself. In the case of known disposable pants-type diapers, or training pants, it has also been proposed to include an outer casing layer which is made of a textile-like, disposable material, such as to assimilate a genuine textile material to the greatest possible extent, so that primarily adult wearers are relieved of the psychologically negative association with napkins that is given unavoidably by the plastic outer casing sheets or layers characteristic of disposable diapers.

However, the requirement for pants-type diapers to resemble a pair of underpants creates a number of problems. The fastener tabs which function to secure diapers around the wearer's body also fulfil the important role of supporting the extra load occasioned by the not inconsiderable amount of fluid that is delivered to the absorbent pad. As a result of the fastener tabs, the waist part of the diaper, i.e. that part around the wearer's waist which is formed when the fastener tabs

are secured to the diaper, becomes rigid and unyielding to a certain extent in those parts where the fastener tabs are attached. The waist parts of the diaper are thus prevented from stretching to an extent beyond that permitted by the material in the waist part of the diaper and in the rigid or inflexible fastener tabs. Naturally, the extent to which the waist part will yield or give varies among known fastener tabs, although the fastener tabs will normally place a limit on the extent to which the waist parts of the diapers can stretch. Consequently, the diapers remain safely in position on the wearer, even when the absorbent pad has been filled with urine, at least provided that the fastener tabs are secured tightly enough. This waist-tightening mechanism is not found in pants-type diapers, since they lack the provision of fastener tabs. Thus, the pants-type diapers are held-up around the wearer's waist totally through the agency of the diaper casing layers or sheets and any elastics that may be provided. When considering that pants-type diapers are intended to be used by diaper-wearing children from about two to four years of age, or by older children who suffer from incontinence, or even by adults, it will be understood that the quantities of fluid that are liable to be absorbed by the absorbent pad can be quite considerable and therewith also the weight that acts on the diapers. Consequently, high demands are placed on the construction of such pants-type diapers with regard to their load-supporting capacity, so that the pants-type diapers will not fall down the legs of the wearer under the weight of the fluid absorbed.

In addition to being able to support the weight of the absorbed fluid, the pants-type diaper shall also fit snugly around the wearer's body. Furthermore, the diaper shall be sufficiently elastic or stretchable to enable

it to be readily pulled on and off.

5 The U.S. Patent Specification 4,205,679 teaches an absorbent pants-type diaper which is constructed from one or more layers of stretchable non-woven fabric. According to one preferred embodiment, both the outer and the inner casing sheet of the pants-type diaper is made of a micro-corrugated or micro-pleated non-woven material which in the manufacture of the material can be
10 made stretchable in two directions, i.e. in the machine direction and in a direction transversely thereto. Elastic elements, for instance in the form of an elastic natural-rubber bands or ribbons are also mounted along the end-edges of the diaper, i.e. at its waist opening.

15 European Patent Application EP 0 320 991 A2 teaches an absorbent pants-type diaper which includes a central absorbent unit and two side-pieces which are joined with the absorbent unit along parts of the side-edges thereof. The side-pieces include elastic side-parts. In
20 addition, elastic elements may be mounted to provide waist and leg elastic in certain embodiments. On the other hand, none of the casing sheets of the absorbent unit is made of an essentially stretchable material. The object of the invention is to provide vertical force
25 vectors which function to urge the absorbent unit against the crotch of the wearer, and inwardly directed, horizontal force vectors towards the wearer's hips such as to press the absorbent unit against the sides of the
30 wearer.

The European Patent Application EP 0 412 549 A1 teaches an absorbent pants-type diaper which includes elastic inner and outer casing sheets or layers and an elastic
35 barrier layer mounted between said casing sheets. The pants-type diaper also includes elastic elements at both

the waist and the leg openings.

The U.S. Patent Specification 4,690,681 teaches a pants-type absorbent article that is intended for use with menstruation or mild incontinence. The absorbent pad is integrated with the article and the front and the back part of the article extend further up the body of the wearer than in the case of "normal" menstruation pads. On the other hand, the size of the absorbent pad is so restricted as to be considered unsuitable for use in absorbing larger quantities of urine. The absorbent pants include waist and leg elastic. The pants also include casing layers which are made of a stretchable material, for instance a mixture of nylon and cotton. The absorbent pad is located in an impermeable zone of the pants, between the side-pieces thereof. This impermeable zone includes non-stretchable material and the stretchability required to enable the pants to shape to the wearer's body is obtained totally from the stretchable material in the casing layers.

None of the aforementioned absorbent trouser diapers solves the problem of ensuring that the pants-type diapers will be capable of maintaining the absorbent pad in conforming abutment with the wearer's body and also of supporting the absorbent pad subsequent to the pad being filled with a large quantity of liquid.

Pants-type diapers which comprise casing layers that are made of stretchable material, such as the pants-type diapers taught by U.S. 4,205,679 and EP 0 412 549, are unsatisfactory because the casing layer in the crotch-part of the diaper in which the absorbent pad is located is also stretchable. Thus, the casing layer in the crotch-part of the diaper will stretch under the weight of the absorbent pad and the diaper will sag or hang

like a sack between the legs of the wearer, that is if the diaper can be held-up at all. This is particularly disadvantageous when the casing layer is able to stretch in the longitudinal direction of the pants-type diapers, i.e. in a direction away from the waist part to the crotch-part of the diaper, since the force of gravity acts in this direction when the wearer stands upright, therewith increasing the strain on the casing layer in this direction.

10

Pants-type diapers which have solely elastically stretchable side-pieces or elastically stretchable casing layers in diaper parts other than those parts in which the absorbent pad is arranged, as taught by EP 0 320 991 and U.S. 4,690,681 respectively, also suffer drawbacks. The elastically stretchable parts of the casing layers of these diapers are not sufficiently effective to be able to hold the absorbent pad in against the wearer's body, above all the front-part of the absorbent pad against the wearer's stomach. Neither are the elastically stretchable side-pieces alone sufficiently active to be able to support the increase in load that results from the absorption of fluid by the absorbent pad. Neither are elastic elements that are mounted along the waist opening of the trouser diapers outside the end-edges of the absorbent pad satisfactory in holding the absorbent pad against the wearer's stomach or in supporting a liquid-filled absorbent pad.

25

The present invention, however, provides an absorbent pants-type diaper of the kind defined in the introduction which will effectively enable the diapers to lie sealingly against and shape conformingly to the wearer's body, while enabling the diapers to support an absorbent pad even when the pad is full of liquid. An inventive pants-type diaper is primarily characterized in that at

35

- least one of the front and the back parts of the diaper has at least one elastically stretchable region; in that the crotch-part is essentially non-stretchable in relation to said stretchable region; in that at least one of the respective end-parts of the absorbent pad is disposed within one of said elastically stretchable regions while the centre-part of the absorbent pad is disposed within the relatively non-stretchable crotch-part of the diaper, whereby those forces exerted by the elastically stretchable region on the end-part or end-parts of the absorbent pad will hold the absorbent pad in sealing abutment with the wearer's body when the trouser diaper is worn.
- 15 According to one embodiment of the invention, the stretchable region extends beyond the side-edges and end-edge of the front and/or the back end-part of the absorbent pad.
- 20 According to another embodiment, the stretchable region covers essentially the whole of the front-part and/or back-part.
- 25 According to a further embodiment of the invention, the stretchable region can stretch essentially in the transverse direction of the absorbent pad, but is essentially non-stretchable in the longitudinal direction of said pad.
- 30 The elastically stretchable region may, for instance, include elastically stretchable elements, e.g. elastically stretchable threads, bands, ribbons or the like which are mounted in a pre-stretched state, or an elastically stretchable material layer, for instance an
- 35 elastically stretchable film, an elastically stretchable non-woven material, laminate, foamed material or the like.

According to another embodiment, the pants-type diaper includes elastically stretchable waist parts at the end-edge of the front and/or the back part at the waist opening of the diaper, said waist parts exhibiting a greater stretching and contraction force than the stretchable region in the front and/or the back part.

In the case of another embodiment of the invention, the elastically stretchable part at the waist opening includes an edge-part of the elastically stretchable material layer, said edge-part having at least twice the thickness of the remaining parts of said elastically stretchable material layer, as a result of folding the elastically stretchable material layer inwardly over itself at least once within said edge-part.

According to the present invention, the elastically stretchable region forms an elastically stretchable waist zone over the whole of or over parts of the front and/or the back parts of the diaper, said parts also extending over at least one end-part of the absorbent pad.

The elastic waist zone has an essentially greater extension in over the diaper in a direction from its end-edge than conventional, relatively narrow elastic elements mounted along the end-edge of the pants-type diaper. Furthermore, the elastic waist zone extends over the end-part or end-parts of the absorbent pad and not solely in the side-pieces externally of the side-edges of the absorbent pad, as in the case of the pants-type diaper taught by EP 0 320 991. In this way, there is obtained an elastically stretchable region in a waist zone which provides much better holding of the absorbent pad than that afforded by the earlier known solutions with elastic elements or side-pieces mounted outside the

end-edges and side-edges of the absorbent pad.

5 The elastic waist zone of the inventive pants-type
diaper is also highly significant in enabling the pants
to remain in position on the wearer as the load increas-
es. It is also important that the crotch-part of the
diaper pants is essentially non-stretchable in compari-
son with the elastically stretchable waist zone. Thus,
the casing layers within the crotch-part will not
10 stretch under the weight of the liquid-filled absorbent
pad, as is the case with the earlier known pants-type
diapers that are comprised of totally stretchable
casings.

15 According to one particularly advantageous embodiment of
the invention, the elastic waist zone can stretch in the
transverse direction of the absorbent pad, but is rela-
tively non-stretchable in the longitudinal direction of
said pad. This is advantageous, because it counteracts
20 the tendency of the casing layer of the pants-type
diaper to stretch in the longitudinal direction of the
absorbent pad, such stretching otherwise resulting in
greater risk that the diaper will sag or hang down
between the legs of the wearer.

25 A particular advantage is obtained with an elastic waist
zone which extends essentially over the full width of
the front and the back parts, i.e. around the whole of
the waist part formed by the diaper pants. This will
30 increase the girth of the pants in comparison with pants
provided solely with elastically stretchable side-piec-
es, which is important among other things in order to
enable the waist opening to be widened when taking-off
and putting-on the pants and to enable pants of one and
35 the same size to fit users of different sizes, therewith
restricting the number of pants-type diaper sizes to a minimum.

The invention will now be described in more detail with reference to exemplifying embodiments thereof and also with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

5 Figure 1 illustrates schematically and from above an absorbent pants-type diaper constructed in accordance with the invention, with that side of the diaper that is intended to lie distal from the wearer facing towards the viewer, said diaper being shown in a state in which
10 the front and the back parts thereof have still not yet been joined together to form waist and leg openings respectively, and in which the elastic elements of the diaper are in a stretched state;

15 Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line II-II in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a front view which illustrates the pants-type diaper in an assembled state; and

20

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a simplified embodiment of a waist part of pants-type diapers in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

25 Figure 1 illustrates an absorbent pants-type diaper in an unassembled state, i.e. a state in which the waist and leg openings of the pants have not yet been formed. The pants-type diaper includes a front-part 1, which is intended to be placed forwardly on the wearer, a back-
30 part 2, which is intended to be placed rearwardly on the wearer, and a crotch-part 3 which is located between the front and the back parts 1, 2 and which is intended to be placed between the thighs of the wearer. No precise limits can be drawn between the respective parts and the
35 size relationships therebetween can vary, and consequently the division illustrated in Figure 1 can only be

seen as a schematic example. Each of the front and the back parts have two side-edges 4, 5 and one end-edge 6, 7. The crotch-part 3 has two side-edges 8. As will be seen from Figure 3, when the pants-type diaper is in its assembled or ready-to-wear state, the diaper has a waist opening 9 between respective end-edges 6, 7 of the front and the back parts, and two leg openings 10, 11 which are surrounded by respective side-edges 8 of the crotch-part. Respective side-edges 4 of the front-part are joined to corresponding respective side-edges 5 of the back-part, such that the pants-type diaper will present two side-closure parts 12, 13 which extend from the waist opening 9 to respective leg openings 10, 11 on respective sides of the diaper. The side closures may be obtained with the aid of heat-sealing, ultrasonic-welding, gluing or sewing techniques or some other suitable conventional technique.

It will be seen from Figures 1 and 2 that the pants-type diaper includes an elongated absorbent pad 14 which extends in the longitudinal direction of the diaper and which is enclosed between an inner casing layer 15 and an outer casing layer 16, with the latter layer facing towards viewer of Figure 1. The inner casing layer 15 is placed on that side of the absorbent pad 14 which faces towards the wearer in use and is liquid-permeable and comprised, for instance, of a non-woven material. The fibres may be comprised, for instance, of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyester or mixtures thereof. They may also be comprised of viscose fibres. It is also conceivable for the inner casing layer 15 to be comprised of a perforated plastic sheet, for instance perforated polyethylene film or the like. The outer casing layer or backing sheet 16 is liquid-impermeable or at least hydrophobic and may, for instance, be comprised of a sheet of polyethylene or a non-woven material which has

been coated or laminated with polyolefins for instance, so as to become liquid-impermeable or at least hydrophobic.

5 The absorbent material in the absorbent pad 14 may, for instance, comprise cellulose fibres. The material may also include other absorbents, such as polymeric hydrocolloidal material, for instance in particle form. Such materials are normally referred to as superabsorbents,
10 by which is meant materials whose liquid absorbing capacity is equal to many times their own weight. The absorbent pad may also include non-absorbent material, for instance thermoplastic melt fibres, with the intention of strengthening the absorbent pad. Although the
15 absorbent pad 14 shown in Figure 2 has only one single layer, it will be understood that the absorbent pad may conceivably comprise more than one layer.

The illustrated absorbent pad 14 also has a front end-part 17, a rear end-part 18, an intermediate centre-part
20 19, two side-edges 20, 21 and two end-edges 22, 23. The absorbent pad 14 is essentially rectangular in shape, although the two end-parts 17, 18 are slightly wider than the centre-part 19. The absorbent pad, however, is
25 not restricted to the shape illustrated in Figure 1, and other shapes, such as hourglass shapes or T-shapes are conceivable.

The extension of the inner casing layer 15 is equally as
30 large as the extension of the pants-type diaper. The absorbent pad 14 is narrower and shorter than the inner casing layer 15 and is displaced slightly forwards in the diaper, wherein the front end-part 17 of the absorbent pad is located in the front-part 1 of the diaper,
35 the centre-part 19 of the absorbent pad is located in the crotch-part 3 of the diaper and the rear end-part 18

of the absorbent pad has parts located in both the crotch-part 3 of the diaper and in the back-part 2. The front end-edge 22 of the absorbent pad is disposed closer to the front end-edge 6 of the diaper than the rear end-edge 7 is disposed relative to the rear end-edge 23 of the absorbent pad. Naturally, other variants are conceivable. For instance, the absorbent pad may extend essentially along the whole length of the diaper, or alternatively no part of the absorbent pad may be disposed in the back-part at all, when, in the former case, it is desired to increase the size of the absorbent pad or, in the latter case, when wishing to produce a more airy diaper. The other casing layer 16 does not have the same longitudinal extension as the inner casing layer 15, and the rear end-edge of the outer layer, indicated by the broken line 24, terminates just short of the rear end-edge 23 of the absorbent pad. Furthermore, the outer casing layer 16 in the rear-part 2 of the diaper only extends laterally through a small distance outside the side-edges 20, 21 of the absorbent pad. Neither does the outer casing layer 16 in the front-part 1 of the diaper pants extend laterally and longitudinally to the same extent as the inner casing layer 15, but solely extends through a short distance beyond the front end-edge 22 and the side-edges 20, 21 of the absorbent pad, as indicated by the broken line 25 in Figure 1. This means that large parts of the back-part 2 and the front-part 1 of the diaper pants will not be covered by the outer casing layer 16, thereby facilitating the passage of air through the diaper casing within these parts. Naturally, the outer casing layer 16 may also have an extension which coincides essentially with the extension of the inner casing layer 15, when wishing to improve protection against leakage over essentially the whole of the surface of the casing layers, in which case the outer casing layer 16 is

preferably made permeable to both air and vapour.

A plurality of transverse elastic elements 26, for instance elastic threads, bands, ribbons or the like, are mounted in a pre-stretched state transversely over the front-part 1 and the rear-part 2. The number of elastic elements provided is not restricted to the number shown in Figure 1, and the number of elements 26 may be more or less than that shown. In the front and the back parts 1 and 2, respective layers 27 and 28 of textile-like material, for instance non-woven material, are placed outermost on the diaper. The elastic threads 26 are mounted between these layers 27, 28 and the outer casing layer 16 and the inner casing layer 15 within those parts of the front and back parts in which the outer casing layer 16 does not extend. The back layer 28 and also the front layer 27 thus extend slightly in over the rear end-edge 23 and the front end-edge 22 of the absorbent pad, said layers also covering a piece of the outer casing layer 16. Instead of two separate textile-like layers, it is conceivable to apply one single textile-like layer over the whole of the diaper, this layer similarly covering the elastic elements 26 and also the whole of the outer casing layer 16.

25

Thus, the front and the back parts 1, 2 of the diaper pants will have regions 29, 30 which are elastically stretchable essentially in the transverse direction of the diaper and which, in the Figure 1 embodiment, coincide essentially with the front and the back parts 1, 2. Instead of elastic bands, ribbons, threads or the like, it is conceivable for the stretchable regions 29, 30 to comprise an elastically stretchable material, for instance an elastically stretchable film, an elastically stretchable non-woven material, laminate, foamed material or the like. An elastically stretchable film may,

35

for instance, include ethylene vinyl acetate, ethylene acrylic acid, ethylene butyl acetate, polyurethane, styrene butadiene, polybutadiene, polyisoprene, isoprene rubber or ethylene propylene rubber. A similar elasti-
5 cally stretchable material may also be disposed so that the elastically stretchable regions 29, 30 are essentially stretchable solely in the transverse direction of the diaper.

10 The aforesaid elements 26 or said materials are joined with at least a respective one of the inner or outer casing layers 15, 16 or respective textile-like layers 27, 28 in respective elastically stretchable regions 29, 30, at least in discrete regions.

15 The pants-type diaper also has elastically stretchable front and back waist parts 31, 32 along the front and the rear end-edge 6, 7 of the diaper respectively. Two elastic elements 33 are mounted along respective end-
20 edges 6, 7 within respective waist parts 31, 32. These elastic elements 33 may also be fewer or more than two in number. The elastic elements 33 may be comprised of elastic threads, bands, ribbons or the like mounted in a pre-stretched state. The elastic elements 33 in the
25 waist parts 31, 32 may also exhibit greater stretching and contraction power than the individual elastic elements 26 in the aforesaid elastically stretchable regions 29, 30. For instance, the elastic elements 33 in the waist parts 31, 32 may be comprised of broad and
30 strong bands, whereas the elastic elements 26 in the elastically stretchable regions 29, 30 may be comprised of thin threads.

As an alternative to threads or bands, it is conceivable
35 to use elastic films, laminates, non-woven material, foamed material or like material also in the waist parts

31, 32. For instance, in this regard, it is possible to use the same elastic film which forms, at the same time, elastic elements within the stretchable regions 29, 30. Figure 4 illustrates a simplified embodiment in which one edge-part 35 of an elastically stretchable film 36 has been folded in over itself, so as to obtain triple film thickness within the aforesaid edge-part 35. In the case of the embodiment illustrated in Figures 1-3, this edge-part 35 may be included in the elastically stretchable waist part 31, 32 at the waist opening 9 of the diaper pants, while remaining parts of the film 36 are included in the elastically stretchable region in the front-part 1 and/or the back-part 2.

The pants-type diapers also include other elastically stretchable elements 34, preferably in the form of elastically stretchable bands, ribbons, threads or the like which are mounted in a pre-stretched state along the respective side-edges 8 of the crotch-part of the diaper, from a border region between the front-part 1 and the crotch-part 3 to a border region between the back-part 2 and the crotch-part 3. In the Figure 1 embodiment, the aforesaid other elastic elements 34 are two in number along respective side-edges 8, although this number may equally as well be greater and fewer than two. The aforesaid further elastic elements 34 exhibit in a direction towards the front-part 1 a successively decreasing distance between two elements 34 mounted on respective sides of the absorbent pad 14.

It will be understood, however, that the aforesaid further elastic elements 34 may be disposed in any other pattern whatsoever, for instance they may be disposed generally parallel with the longitudinal direction of the absorbent pad.

The invention shall not be considered restricted to the illustrated exemplifying embodiments thereof, since several variations are conceivable within the scope of the following Claims.

Claims

1. An absorbent pants-type diaper which is intended for one-time use only and which comprises a front-part (1), a back-part (2), a crotch-part (3) between the front and back parts (1, 2), at least two side-closure parts (12, 13) which mutually join parts of the side-edges (4, 5) of respective front and back parts, so that the pants-type diaper will present a waist opening (9) and two leg openings (10, 11), wherein the pants-type diaper further comprises an elongated absorbent pad (14) having a front and a rear end-part (17, 18) and an intermediate centre-part (19), an inner casing layer (15) placed on that side of the absorbent pad (14) which is intended to face towards the wearer, and an outer casing layer (16) which is placed on the other side of the absorbent pad (14), characterized in that at least one of the respective front and back parts (1, 2) has at least one elastically stretchable region (29, 30); in that the crotch-part (3) is essentially non-stretchable in relation to said stretchable region (29, 30); in that at least one of respective end-parts (17, 18) of the absorbent pad (14) is disposed within one of said elastically stretchable regions (29, 30), while the centre-part (19) of the absorbent pad is disposed within the relatively non-stretchable crotch-part (3) of the diaper, whereby those forces that are exerted by the elastically stretchable region (29, 30) on the end-part or end-parts (17, 18) of the absorbent pad function to hold the absorbent pad (14) in sealing abutment with the wearer when the pants-type diaper is worn.

2. A pants-type diaper according to Claim 1, characterized in that the stretchable region (29, 30) extends beyond the side-edges (20, 21)

and the end-edge (22, 23) of the front and/or back end-parts of the absorbent pad.

5 3. A pants-type diaper according to Claim 2, characterized in that essentially the whole of the front and/or the back part (1, 2) is covered by the stretchable region (29, 30).

10 4. A pants-type diaper according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the stretchable region (29, 30) is stretchable essentially in the transverse direction of the absorbent pad but is essentially non-stretchable in the longitudinal direction of said pad.

15 5. A pants-type diaper according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the stretchable region (29, 30) includes elastically stretchable elements (26), for instance elastically stretchable threads, bands, ribbons or the like, which are mounted in a pre-stretched state.

20 6. A pants-type diaper according to any one of Claims 1-4, characterized in that the stretchable region (29, 30) includes an elastically stretchable material layer (36), for instance an elastically stretchable film, an elastically stretchable non-woven material, laminate, foamed material or the like.

30 7. A pants-type diaper according to any one of Claims 5-6, characterized in that the elastically stretchable elements (26) or the material layer (36) are/is joined with at least one of the casing layers (15, 16), at least in separate regions.

35

8. A pants-type diaper according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that the end-edge (6, 7) of the front and/or the back parts has at the waist opening (9) of the pants elastically stretchable waist parts (31, 32) whose stretching and contraction power is greater than the remainder of the stretchable region (29, 30) in the front and/or the back parts (1, 2).
9. A pants-type diaper according to Claim 8, characterized in that the elastically stretchable waist part (31, 32) at the waist opening (9) includes elastically stretchable elements (33), for instance elastic threads, bands, ribbons or the like, which are mounted in a pre-stretched state.
10. A pants-type diaper according to Claims 6 and 8, characterized in that the elastically stretchable waist part (31, 32) at the waist opening (9) includes an edge-part (35) of the elastically stretchable material layer (36), said edge-part (35) having a thickness which is at least twice the thickness of the remaining parts of said elastically stretchable material layer (36), by virtue of being folded in over itself at least once within said edge-part (35).
11. A pants-type diaper according to any one of the preceding Claims, characterized in that further elastically stretchable elements (34), preferably in the form of elastically stretchable bands, ribbons, threads or the like mounted in a pre-stretched state, are disposed along the side-edges (8) of the diaper, at least within the crotch-part (3) and preferably so that the distance between two further elastically stretchable elements (34) mounted on respective side-edges (8) will decrease successively in a direction

towards said front-part.

12. Diaper pants according to any one of the preceding
Claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the outer
5 casing layer (16) is liquid-impermeable; in that the
outer casing layer in the front and the back part ex-
tends only slightly beyond the edges of the absorbent
pad (14); and in that the parts of the front and the
back parts (1 and 2 respectively) which lie outside the
10 outer casing layer are comprised of liquid-permeable
and/or air-permeable material.

2/2

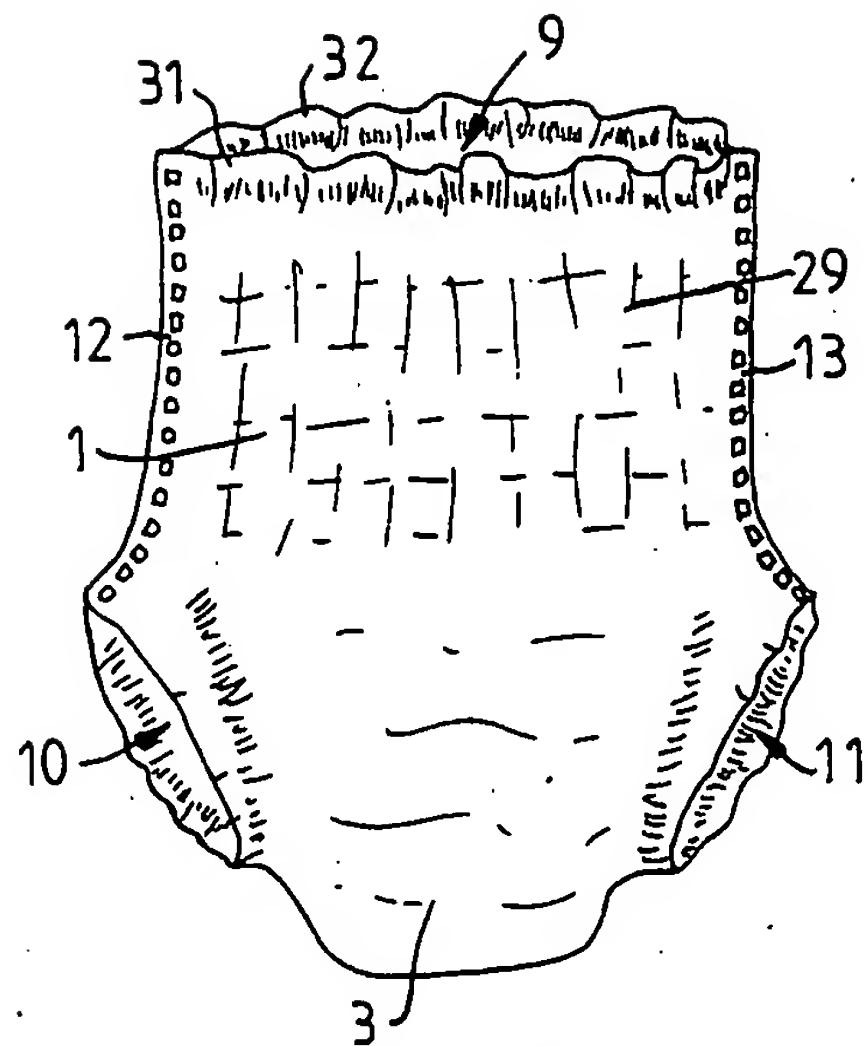


FIG. 3

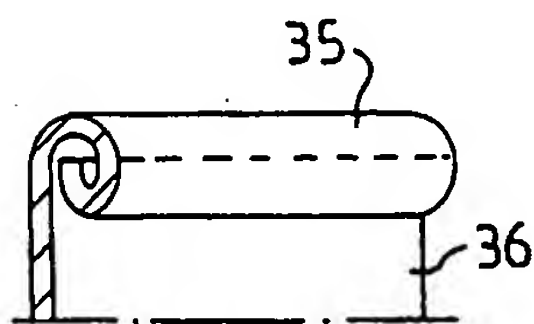


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 93/00176

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC5: A61F 13/15

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC5: A61F, A41B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP, A1, 0404648 (PEAUDOUCÉ), 27 December 1990 (27.12.90), column 7, line 36 - line 47, figures 2, 4,5,6 --	1-12
X	EP, A2, 0357298 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY), 7 March 1990 (07.03.90), figures 1-3 -- -----	1-12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

8 June 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 -06- 1993

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

Swedish Patent Office

Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM

Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Ingrid Falk

Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

30/04/93

International application No.

PCT/SE 93/00176

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP-A1-	0404648	27/12/90	FR-A-	2648344	21/12/90
<hr/>					
EP-A2-	0357298	07/03/90	AU-A-	4095389	08/03/90
			CN-A-	1049782	13/03/91
			JP-A-	2121663	09/05/90
			US-A-	4892536	09/01/90
<hr/>					

This Page Blank (uspto)